

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 6

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 5113

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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GLOOM IN BRITAIN

Slightly Relieved by
Gen. White.

LATTER REPULSES BOERS

British Ministry in Peril—The German
Seizures Create Much Dip-
lomatic Friction.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed for the present by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home Government. The Manchester speech of Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, has loosened such a torrent of comment from the press and individuals of his own party that, were Parliament to reassemble today, it is doubtful if the Conservatives would retain power in spite of their tremendous majority of the past session. The pent-up dissatisfaction with the Government's lack of energy in waging war is no longer concealed. When such ardent Conservative papers as the Times and the Globe come out boldly with reproof, there is no knowing where the agitation will end. The provincial press has already taken up the cry. For the moment, Mr. Balfour is the scapegoat, but there is a terrible rod in pickle for the Marquis of Lansdowne, while Lord Salisbury and other Cabinet Ministers will not escape, unless a wonderful change comes over the war situation.

A reporter of the Associated Press learns that the Conservative leaders privately admit the gravity of their position, but fall to see what can be done. In the meanwhile, successes in the field will abate the popular clamor. Some of the Conservative papers go so far as to regret the extreme age of the Cabinet Ministers and refer to the Cabinet as a body of patriarchs. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether events transpiring before the reassembling of Parliament would be powerful enough to restore confidence in the Government and maintain its majority. There is the important alternative that Lord Lansdowne or Lord Wolseley may be sacrificed. A representative of the Associated Press learns that Lord Wolseley not only disapproved of Lord Roberts' appointment to the chief command of the British troops in South Africa, but allowed his disapproval to be generally known. It is the fact that Lord Wolseley knew nothing of the Government's intention in this respect until he saw the announcement of the appointment in the newspapers. Whatever ensues, the immediate future will doubtless see attacks on the Government such as Lord Salisbury has not had to withstand during all the course of his political career.

The borrowing powers conferred on the Government at the last session of Parliament are almost exhausted. About seven and a half out of the eight millions of treasury bills authorized have already been issued. The large revenues coming in will, however, probably furnish ample funds until Parliament meets.

British Tactics Criticized.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: From Colenso comes intelligence of General Buller's demonstration on Saturday, which emphasizes the fact that the Boers are conducting their campaign with great cunning and skill. When, with the faint hope of drawing off some of the Boers from the attack on Ladysmith, General Buller led out a strong force of cavalry and guns, his left having as its object Doornkop and his right Hlangwani Mountain, the Boers refused to disclose their strength. They evidently were in their trenches and in Colenso itself, but though both brigades advanced well up to the positions where the battle had raged most fiercely more than three weeks ago, there was no animated response to the British challenge. Even when the artillery came within 1,200 yards of the Boer rifles and General Buller himself rode close to the Tugela, the trenches remained silent.

Interest in the attack on Ladysmith has been so absorbing that very little comment has been heard upon a certain phase of the conduct of the British campaign which has been dwelt upon in these dispatches and which was shown in all its glaring faults in the full descriptions of the battles of Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso which reached England through the mails this week.

Since their publication the vague feeling of discontent over the British general's tactics has developed into outspoken condemnation.

When we read that men in close formation were led into a death-trap—as happened to the Highlanders at Maserfontein—by order of the commanding general in spite of the protests of the general commanding the brigade,

or that the Boer position south of the river had not been discovered, or that an important elevation was taken and not retained, owing to want of support—both of which incidents occurred in the action on the Tugela—that a Boer march was responsible for the catastrophe at Stormberg and again in the case of the Suffolk Regiment at Maserfontein, it is not surprising that the public is asking why a policy of such well-known danger has been tried so often in this campaign.

White's Cheering Success.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 3:45 p. m.—The War Office has just published the following bulletin from General Buller:

"FRERE CAMP, Jan. 8.—The following is from White, dated 2 p. m. yesterday: 'An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill. The enemy was in great strength, and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the intrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued till 7:30 p. m.'

"One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day. But at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of the position at the point of the bayonet in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Colonel Park. Colonel Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagon Hill and rendered valuable service. The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen."

"The enemy were repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed."

Not since the day of General Buller's reverse has such a crowd of inquirers visited the War Office. As the afternoon progressed a rumor obtained currency that Ladysmith had surrendered, and the depression in the lobby had become extreme when an official appeared and in a loud voice shouted: "Good news!" and posted the dispatch chronicling a brilliant victory for the British troops.

Even the brief official announcement sent by General White seems to entitle his success to the adjective "brilliant," so often misused during the present war. Smiling faces were seen everywhere, and even at the sedate Foreign Office and other departments of the Government elation was shown. The newspapers were all jubilant. The conservative Standard, in big headlines, announced "A Glorious Victory at Ladysmith."

Is In Sore Straits.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 3:45 a. m.—Although General White still holds out, or did sixty hours ago, and England has taken heart, the situation is worse. The beleaguered force must have expended large amounts of ammunition, which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counter-balanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers. General White needs relief, and the difficulties confronting General Buller are as great as before.

The former's unadorned sentences, as read and reread, suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for fourteen hours, and how barely able his 9,000 men were to keep from being overcome. The chief concern for General White is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning of the siege, his small-arm ammunition was vaguely described as "plenty." His artillery then had 300 rounds per gun. Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then, and all were probably engaged last Saturday. His stock of shells, consequently, must be low, and this will make it difficult for General White to co-operate in a movement by General Buller.

The intrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight and has just come through, are fortified hills, well covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in single file to the various posts in absolute safety. Pull rations are still served, but no whiskey or tobacco.

Spencer Wilkinson in the Post points out that there is one division only at Chieveley, another at Frere and a third at Eastcourt. As Chieveley is seven miles from Colenso the second division would have to march twelve miles to get into action and the third division twenty-two miles. General Buller's 30,000 men and seventy guns were, therefore, almost inactive on Saturday, and when General White heliographed, General Buller could really make no move but an ineffective demonstration.

Boers Massed Near Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 1 (by runner to Frere Camp, Saturday, Jan. 6).—Large convoys, with stores, can be seen trekking toward Colenso. The Boers are actively patrolling the country and have massed their forces to the southward to oppose Buller's advance. Evils of hill and kopje between here and Colenso has been strongly fortified. General Buller is again in the field. It is difficult to estimate the number now about us as the Boers keep well under cover and never show themselves, but a majority of their forces are between General Buller and Ladysmith.

It is impossible to go outside the town limits without being shot at. A very heavy rifle fire was heard on December 30th in the direction of Sunday river.

(Continued on Page 2.)

HILO STILL UP IN ARMS

H. E. Cooper Returns
to Honolulu.

DEAD RATS ARE FOUND

Perhaps Hilo Has Already Been In-
fected -- Stirring Incidents --
Andrews Not Removed.

One of the passengers returning on the Kinau visited the lumber yards adjoining Chinatown and near the waterfront at Hilo shortly before leaving there and saw a large number of dead rats lying about.

HILO, Jan. 16.—The arrival of the Kaulani with news of the spread of the plague led the Sheriff to call a second public meeting, at which the other districts of Hawaii were represented, besides the one embracing the metropolis. The delegates took the matter into their own hands, allotted Hilo a representation of two, and had a conference with the doctors, adjourning without action. A citizens' meeting was then called, with A. B. Loebenstein in the chair, which resulted in the passage of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the people of Hilo in mass meeting assembled, That the action of L. A. Andrews, special agent of the Board of Health in establishing absolute quarantine against Honolulu be unqualifiedly sustained; That a copy of these resolutions be given the press, and copies sent to the president of the Board of Health at Honolulu; That we will continue to support the sheriff in his regulations whether approved in Honolulu or not."

To this was added: "That the sense of this meeting that the representatives of Hilo district to the meeting to be held tomorrow be instructed to secure absolute quarantine against Honolulu."

After the meeting adjourned the news of Minister Cooper's arrival on the Kinau was circulated and the citizens went to the wharf. What followed may be told in the Attorney General's own language:

Minister Cooper's Report.

Attorney General Cooper made the following statement yesterday: "I left on board the steamship Kinau Saturday evening at 11:15. We went direct to Hilo and arrived there about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. On arrival we were met by Sheriff Andrews in a shore boat and were told by him to bring the ship to anchor."

"After the ship was anchored I asked him to come aboard and discuss the situation with me. He said the island was united in support of his quarantine regulations and if any attempt was made to come ashore there would be bloodshed. I thoroughly canvassed the situation with him."

"Early Monday morning I sent for Sheriff Andrews and informed him that it would be necessary to rescind all of his regulations, and I would accept his resignation as agent of the Board of Health. He went ashore and posted a proclamation rescinding his regulations, and later he submitted his resignation on board the U. S. S. Pathfinder."

"Shortly afterward I received a call from Captain Perkins of the Pathfinder to come on board his ship. About 9:30 the party arrived and went below to the wardrooms, where Captain Perkins had chairs and tables arranged for the meeting."

"The committee was composed of two delegates from each outside district and five from the central committee of Hilo. A general discussion of the situation took place and I informed the agent that no division of authority would be countenanced for a moment, and that the Board of Health at Honolulu was in entire command of the situation."

"They requested that commissions be issued to their committee with full power to act so far as their island was concerned. I told them it would be impossible unless under authority of the Board of Health at Honolulu. They intimated that the time had arrived for 'home rule' so far as health was concerned."

"The outer districts with one accord expressed their confidence in the Board of Health at Honolulu, saying they would abide by the rules and regulations of the Board."

"After considerable debate it was decided to form a central committee at Hilo, each delegation to elect one member thereof. A committee of seven was accordingly elected, the outer districts requesting that the committee would consider the desires of the outside districts."

"The meeting then adjourned for lunch. Captain Perkins entertaining Representatives Paris and Loebenstein with myself on board ship."

"I met the committee of seven again in the afternoon and after considerable debate they decided to present no objection to landing the Japanese im-

migrants and certain articles of freight."

"In the meantime Sheriff Andrews met with opposition from some of the people, owing to his having been aboard the Kinau, also, I presume, to the fact that he had rescinded his regulations. Several attempts at assault on him were made. They threw stones at him in the boat and chased him from the wharf. He reported Monday afternoon that he was unable to control the situation from a police standpoint."

"On Tuesday 517 Japanese were landed—some at Paauhau and Pohoiki, the remainder at Cocoanut Island, from whence they were released on Wednesday morning."

"There were six of Wilder's steamers at Hilo. The Kilaua Hou and the Hawaii being in local service were not inconvenienced. The others were the Inland, Maui, Kaula and Kinau. The Kinau did not discharge all of her freight, as the consignees would not accept it. Captain Freeman offered to discharge the freight and was notified by the consignees not to do it. The freight which was refused by the consignees consisted chiefly of sugar bags, liquors and a large consignment of oil."

After the committee left the Pathfinder on Monday afternoon they went ashore and passed this resolution:

"Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., Jan. 15th, 1900. To Hon. H. E. Cooper, Honolulu, H. I. Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided by the committee appointed by delegates from the several districts of the island of Hawaii to suspend communication with the port of Honolulu until further notice. I am sir, your obedient servant, "JOHN G. GRACE, "Chairman."

"Before I left Hawaii, however, I received assurances from nearly all the delegates of the outer districts that they did not approve of the action of the central committee, and that they were willing to abide by the decisions of the Board of Health of Honolulu in all matters pertaining to the situation. "I made no attempt whatever to land at Hilo."

Dead Rats at Hilo.—The most important news brought by a well-known passenger on the Kinau is that he saw around the Hilo mercantile lumber yards, adjoining Chinatown, as he came away, numbers of dead rats. This gentleman, owing to the frank statements which follow about the general condition of things at Hilo, does not wish his name mentioned.

At a special meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Hilo a week ago we learned that the Sheriff Andrews was between the upper and nether millstone. Business men and plantation managers were demanding the landing of freight from the Kinau, then in port, especially provisions, claiming that unless they received them within two weeks the Asiatics would be without food and rioting would result. On the other hand, Wilson, of the Volcano stables, who is a ringleader of the ignorant rabble, claimed that he would prevent the landing of freight or passengers by force; that nearly 1,000 men had signed his petition for "no communication with Honolulu until thirty days after the last case of plague had disappeared."

About 2 a. m. Sheriff Andrews called Wilson from his bed to the meeting, stating the case plainly, and succeeded in averting trouble temporarily by a compromise. The rice on the Kinau was landed on Cocoanut Island in quarantine, there to be fumigated and only used to avert famine on the plantations. It is piled up there covered with tarpaulins.

When news reached Hilo last Sunday that the Kinau was returning, the Portuguese natives and whites who accept the leadership of Wilson were wild; hundreds flocked to the wharf to prevent a landing. When the Sheriff returned from visiting the Attorney General the crowd met him at the wharf, to whom he made a conciliatory speech. Threats of personal violence were heard on every hand, if Mr. Cooper attempted to come ashore. All that night every steamer in the harbor was watched by Portuguese from boats and on shore, ready to give an alarm. Sheriff Andrews was desirous of extending the courtesies of the town to the distinguished visitor, but to their shame be it said many of Hilo's leading men were against it. They had no use for him then. In the morning Sheriff Andrews again boarded the Kinau to arrange for a meeting between Mr. Cooper and delegates from every district on Hawaii. About 9 a. m., as he was returning toward the boat landing, the mob started from Kinau wharf around the shore to prevent his landing. Shouts of "Stone him!" "Kill him!" "Throw him in the water!" etc., were heard from scores of excited, ignorant men. As he drew near, several rocks were thrown at him; one struck in the boat; one, as large as a man's head, near by. He did not land. The police appeared powerless to handle the crowd. Officers were armed to some extent, but were too few and too little feared to be of much service. The Sheriff finally timed his return when hunger had dispersed most of the mob, the cutter from the Pathfinder setting him ashore. The watchers on the Kinau wharf were running and howling, trying to reach the boat landing in time to stay him, but he was ahead of them, entered a carriage, and was driven home.

Colsten-Axtell.

Announcement is made from Port Deposit, Md., of the marriage of Albert Axtell, Colsten to Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell. Professor Colsten was for three years teacher of mathematics and mechanical drawing in Oahu College, and his bride was teacher of music in the same institution from 1895 to 1897.

ONE DEATH REPORTED

Four Probable Cases
Treated.

HEALTH BOARD MEETING

Quarantine for Whites—Visit to Hos-
pital—Doings of Sanitary
Committee.

DEATH YESTERDAY.

Fo Sew, male Chinese, aged 46 years. Found dead yesterday morning in Block 15, off Beretania street. Worked for Health Department. Bubonic plague cause of death. Autopsy performed at morgue confirmed diagnosis.

SUSPICIOUS CASES.

Mrs. Hermina Franz, German, aged 17 years. Taken from Punchbowl street and Palace Walk, near drilled, and removed to pest hospital. Symptoms of plague strongly developed. Bubo in right femoral gland.

Male Chinese, found last evening on Achi lane, near Kukul street. Very suspicious case. Removed to hospital.

Male Chinese, taken from Maunakea street, next door to house in which Pang Gee Cheong died. Taken to suspect ward at pest hospital.

Chinese child, 4 months old, in Block 15, off Achi lane, near Kukul street. Strong bubonic symptoms discovered.

The mysterious agent of death yesterday again demonstrated its ability to single out victims in localities most unexpected. Shortly after noon Dr. Howard was called to a house on Palace Walk, just off Punchbowl street, where he found a young married woman named Hermina Franz suffering from a malady which the doctor immediately pronounced to be plague. She had a high temperature, was slightly delirious and an examination showed the presence of a bubo, well developed, in the right femoral gland. The patient was removed at once to the pest hospital, accompanied by her husband, who went into voluntary quarantine with her.

The infection in this case is difficult to trace, but is supposed to have come through merchandise which originally came from Chinatown. A Chinese store on the corner near the woman's residence is supposed to be the source, as a great deal of merchandise marked "Fumigated—Board of Health" has been stored there, as well as in a storehouse near by. Otherwise the physicians are at a loss to account for the presence of the plague bacilli. The young woman was well on Wednesday and yesterday morning, but toward noon complained of feeling ill, and by 1:30 p. m. was in a high fever and having all the symptoms of plague. Her husband is the janitor of the drilled.

Speaking of this case President Wood said: "There may not be a strong probability of the infection coming from freight or merchandise. The only connection the physician could find was the buying of Chinese merchandise in the Chinese store directly adjoining the house marked 'Fumigated—Board of Health.' This case happened in this manner, as I believe it did, brings more strongly to my mind the danger which may result from merchandise from the quarantined district, no matter how much it may have been fumigated. Merchandise from this district should be landed in a warehouse and kept under guard for the safety of the people of this community so that the infection cannot possibly pass by handling."

Fo Sew, the Chinaman discovered dead in Block 15 at Kamanawai, just off Beretania street near a livery stable, is another case where infection is clearly demonstrated to have come through disinfected freight. He was in the employ of the Health Department removing freight and merchandise from houses. He injured his thumb a day or two ago by accidentally running a splinter into it, causing the flesh to be torn. This splinter came from household goods he was handling. On Wednesday night he was reported sick, high fever having set in, and a swelling was discovered under his arm, which was thought might be due to blood poisoning at first, on account of his wounded thumb. The postmortem, however, proved otherwise, as plague bacilli were found by the microscopical examination of the blood taken

(Continued on Page Four.)

GLOOM IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Persistent rumors are in circulation of quarrels between the Transvaal and Free State commanders.

England and Germany.

DURBAN, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and brought to this port.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The excitement occasioned by the seizure of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases and envelops everything else. The Government has ascertained without a shadow of doubt that the Bundesrath was seized in strictly neutral territory within a radius belonging by international law to the Portuguese colony. Thereby the action of the British cruiser Magicienne was clearly wrong as here contended. The news that Great Britain has released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain's backing down.

A correspondent interviewed Herr Barth, the Freisinnige leader, who said: "The Bundesrath incident will cause the fleet bill to pass with a rush. It will break the Centrist opposition. No party, not even the Socialists, would risk going before the country now in opposition to the fleet bill, as it would be swept away."

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Foreign Office this evening authorized the following statement: "Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received as to this protest."

DURBAN, Jan. 10.—The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6 while on her way to Lourenco Marques.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic makes the following statement regarding the seizure of German vessels by British warships:

"Germany has addressed two notes to the British Foreign Office challenging Great Britain's right to detain any ships traveling between two neutral ports. The notes have been duly answered."

"The Queen's Government finds itself wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention. Germany cited a case in support of her contention, but, on examination, this so-called precedent proved to be quite inappropriate to the seizure under discussion."

"The correspondence between the two governments rests there, pending a decision by the prize court."

TRANSVAAL WAR.

An Epitome of the Minor Bulletins of the Day.

Great Britain is buying Italian guns. England is worried over the question of contraband seizures.

Russia complains of the strict British censorship in South Africa.

Owing to the war the theaters and book-world of London are dull.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle has gone to the war as a field hospital attendant.

The new Duke of Westminster will stay at the Cape during the war.

W. T. Stead charges that the Government was behind the Jameson raid.

Arthur J. Balfour declares that Jameson's raid prevented England from protesting against the increased armament of the Boers.

There is general interest in Europe about the reply to be made by President McKinley to the Brussels petition to offer mediation in South Africa.

General Buller, who was removed from command in South Africa before the war began, has been summoned to the War Office and his advice solicited.

It is likely that Adelbert Hay will not receive his exequatur from President Kruger. The American charge d'affaires at Pretoria, Albert Hollis, has not been permitted to look after British interests.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking in East Manchester, said: "I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American colonies, which did not end triumphantly."

The Boers have an Irish brigade of 2,500 men, most of whom are from Western America. Many of the American recruits, who are numerous, are veterans of the Spanish war. New men are all the time coming from Europe and the United States.

Coningsby Ralph Darsell, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Conservative member of Parliament for the Aiticham division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars on account of this regiment's depletion by calls to the front, but saying he regrets that his Parliamentary duties must keep him home.

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

It Will be Operated Between Port Arthur and San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The mission of the agents of the Russian Government, who were conveyed to this city by W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific, on orders from high officials of the corporation, still remains a mystery so far as it concerns land deals or colonization schemes, but not in the matter of a Pacific Coast terminus for the great Siberian Steamship Line.

San Francisco will be the terminus of the line, according to the decision that reached here some time ago, but it is thought by the Russians that the company should have feeders. It is thought that several colonies of Russians will be established here, and the Trans-Siberian line will bid for the output of their lands. The Santa Fe Railroad may get some of the steamer line's business, as it is contemplated that local coast steamers may be operated, nor is it improbable that one steamer may be put on the route from Port Arthur to San Diego or Port San Pedro.

TERM "UNITED STATES"

Its Meaning in the Customs Clause of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House had a meeting today at which an important resolution was adopted upon notice of Mr. Newlands of Nevada, as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report the authorities and the law as to the meaning of the term 'United States,' in that provision of the Constitution which declares that 'all duties on imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' i. e., whether it includes simply the area included within the boundaries of States or whether it covers also the territories belonging to the United States."

Chairman Payne appointed Messrs. Daboll of Pennsylvania, Grosvener of Ohio and Hopkins of Illinois (Republican), and Messrs. Richardson (Democrat) and Newlands (Silverite).

NEWS CONDENSED.

Brief Telegrams Covering a Wide Field of Late Intelligence.

Kaiser Wilhelm is to visit Italy. A new revolution is brewing in Peru. A divorce has been granted to Julia Tabor.

Gen. Schwan's column has occupied Benan.

President San Clemente of Colombia is dead.

Emma Nevada is singing in San Francisco.

Brazil is to destroy \$50,000,000 of paper money.

An army department for Alaska has been created.

A better tone prevails in the Berlin money market.

The coal famine in Great Britain is becoming serious.

About \$90,000 are now in sight for the Lawton fund.

Blackburn is leading for the Kentucky Senatorship.

The Kentucky Senate will investigate charges of bribery.

A new American bank has been started in the City of Mexico.

Mme. Bazaine's death is reported from the City of Mexico.

The monitor Miantonomah is likely to be condemned and sold.

J. B. Stallo, formerly United States Minister to Rome, is dead.

Princess Henry of Prussia has been safely delivered of a son.

The United States Government is to abolish personal postoffices.

The value of the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate is over \$70,000,000.

Mexico has forbidden travellers to bring firearms into the country.

With the reconvening of the Diet the canal bill fight will be renewed.

The American troops have won several sharp fights in the Philippines.

Rev. Edward McGlynn, famous in the Henry George movement, is dead.

General Shafter will accompany General Lawton's body to Washington.

Birmingham has bought out the electric lighting plant of the corporation which supplies the city.

Five hundred steel gondola cars have been ordered in France from America.

Howison, Kautz, Renny and Farquhar have been nominated rear admirals.

Foxhall Keene has been badly hurt by a fall from his horse while hunting.

The Machias has been sent to San Domingo to protect American interests.

It is expected that the opening of Philippine ports will break the hemp corner.

A satisfactory settlement between France and Santo Domingo has been reached.

Ex-Senator Quay invited forty-six Senators to a dinner and only fifteen attended.

The new United States cruiser Albany has developed a speed of nearly twenty-one knots.

President Snow of the Mormon Church has issued a strong manifesto against polygamy.

The home of Joseph Pulitzer in New York has been burned with the loss of two servants' lives.

M. Deschanel has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies over M. Brisson.

Carter Harrison will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Langtry defends her new play, "The Degenerates," and says it is not the story of her own life.

A dozen prominent Michigan officials, including the Speaker of the House, have been indicted for bribery.

Elihu Root has declined the Republican nomination for Vice President, preferring to stick to the War Office.

Now that Apla has become German a movement is on foot to ship Robert Louis Stevenson's body to Scotland.

Victoria, B. C., is excited because a portrait of Queen Victoria has been trampled under foot in a city saloon.

The London Spectator declares that Germany has designs on South America and will fight the Monroe doctrine.

President McKinley is opposed to having Federal officials go as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Prof. Rowland of Johns Hopkins is developing the fact that the magnetism of the earth is caused by its revolution.

Murderer Walter Rosser has been released from custody, the latest victim of his assaults falling to appear against him.

Mrs. Skinner, the New York matron who was sued by her social coach, Miss Howe, for \$24,000, was mulcted in \$5,000.

Testimony in the Clark bribery case tends to show that \$5,000 were paid for a Republican vote and \$10,000 for a Democrat.

W. R. Hearst is to start a society magazine planned like that of Lady Randolph Churchill. He is associated with Arthur Brisbane.

The French were beaten in their recent battle with the Chinese on the Tonkin frontier. The Chinese used jingals, guns operated by two men.

BALDWIN BACK

Latest About Matters Hawaiian.

Feeling Against Island Sugar Not Strong On the Coast—Letter from W. O. Smith.

(From Thursday's Daily)

H. A. Baldwin of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin was among the returning passengers on the Australia yesterday. He stated to an Advertiser reporter that he had learned more since returning to Honolulu regarding the possibility of an embargo against sugar from these islands than he had heard in San Francisco. The feeling on the Coast, he said, was not particularly detrimental to shipments of Hawaiian sugar, though all that had been said about the matter, so far as he knew, was contained in an item in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 10th, the day of the steamer's departure.

Mr. Baldwin said he did not see that there would be any danger attached to sending sugar to San Francisco, as there was no doubt of the freight being clean, the only possible means of contamination lying in the handling of the bags, the sugar itself being refined upon arrival on the Coast. The Australia, from what he gathered on the return trip to San Francisco, but Captain Lawless fully intended to carry passengers back to the Coast, though they might possibly be detained in quarantine for two weeks upon arriving at their destination.

Mr. Baldwin reports that little progress had been made in Hawaiian Government matters up to the time he left Washington, four weeks ago. He furnished the following extracts of a letter from W. O. Smith, who is watching affairs at the capital, and which afford an insight into the latest phases of the proceedings affecting the future government of these islands:

"The matter of the Hawaiian bill pending before Congress is progressing in some respects faster and better than we had expected. As I wrote before, we felt it a great gain to have the bill referred to some committee that had it in hand at the last session. In the Senate it went to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in the House to the Committee on Territories. The committee referred it to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Cullom, Morgan and Foraker. This sub-committee acted promptly and reported the bill back to the Senate, recommending its passage with very few amendments, and these amendments are of but little consequence."

"Mr. Cullom, the chairman, conferred with us about the bill when it was in the hands of the sub-committee, and gave a long memorandum of objections and proposed amendments, which Mr. Gilbert F. Little of Hilo has presented to him and to other members of Congress. Mr. Cullom gave us these memoranda one afternoon, asking that we prepare replies and suggestions to each of them and let him have the result the next morning. Mr. Hartwell and Mr. W. N. Armstrong going over the matter together."

"The House committee has not yet taken action upon the bill, but Mr. Hitt told me he felt confident that the bill would pass the House during this month. In both Houses serious objections will be made and a great effort to make radical amendment, and it is impossible to tell when final action will be taken. Hon. John W. Foster feels that we should not expect final action before March, and that it may take even longer."

In his letter Mr. Smith has the following to say concerning another matter of interest to residents of the islands:

"One thing is certain, that if I ever made an earnest effort in my life it is now, in seeking to promote the laying of the Pacific cable. Eight bills relating to the Pacific cable are now before Congress—five in the House and three in the Senate. Notwithstanding all this mass of material and certain conflict of interests, the impression seems to prevail that the laying of the cable will be authorized at this session. There are those who are in much better position to judge than we are, who believe that the cable will be laid by the United States Government and not by private companies. So far as we are concerned, it is of little consequence who lays the cable, providing it is done promptly and efficiently."

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mr. Grove, who has charge of construction work at the Kalih detention camp, wet with an accident yesterday while on his way to the camp which injured his arms and hips badly and smashed his bicycle beyond repair. A delivery wagon drove into him, throwing him from his wheel, and his left hand was lacerated under the horse's hoof.

HEADQUARTERS

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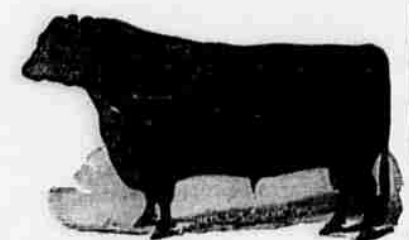
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IS NOW USED IN
Mattresses.



We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

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Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oils we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

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You are making it here.

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STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
(New Designs.)
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(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
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FIGURES,
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LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends in the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

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Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND SKIN-AND-RES-TORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurvy, Scalds, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
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Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
Cures whatever cause arising.
It is a specific for Gonorrhea, Rheumatism, and all the diseases caused by the blood and bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and we framed it from a selection of the most delicate and nutritious of either sex, the Physicians solicit authors to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most stubborn cases of any kind. BY ALL DOCTORS AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MERRILL CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

THE FIGHT FOR SAFETY.

The Board of Health has widely extended the condemned quarter in Chinatown and several more blocks will soon be razed by fire. The need is fearfully apparent. Those who supposed that the excavators had made some remedial impression upon the masses of filth and filth which lie under the ground floorings of Chinatown will be startled to read the findings of the Board. Whole blocks are as bad as they can be, closets being built within the living rooms and communicating with vaults that overflow. The excavators cannot reach these places and could not find time to do so anyway without neglecting other work just as important. For years these sinks have been filling up and this despite the fact that the Board of Health, in the time anterior to Dr. Wood's presidency, has had nearly a million of dollars to expend for the sanitary protection of the people.

It is the fashion to hold the Chinese responsible for this state of things but they are only so in a qualified sense. The real culprits—whose property, thank God, is vanishing in this air as a judgment on their sins—are the owners of the noisome and despicable shacks which the Chinese lease. Who built or authorized hovels with their floors on putridity? Not the Chinese but the white owners. Who built or permitted the tenants to build cesspools under their living rooms? None other than the "comfortable gentlemen" whose misdeeds we have described before and who have been fattening for years on the rents of this infectious quarter. It is these people who are paying the piper's biggest bill and the conscience of the city will not permit it to regret that the burden has fallen on them. It was their duty under the laws of Hawaii to keep their Chinatown premises clean. They smirkingly avoided it and now we have the plague.

Writing on the day of Mrs. Boardman's untimely death we hail the resolute purpose of the Board of Health to turn Chinatown into an ash heap. Whatever the delinquencies of the Board may have been since 1899—and Heaven knows they have been many and great enough—these things will be forgotten in the light of the new born purpose of that reorganized and reinvigorated body to obliterate the plague spot. We implore them not to pause until the plow can furrow every inch of the infected territory; until from the hideous depths of that honeycombed region the filth has all been removed and the rotting vaults filled with lime, clean black sand and sulphuric acid; until the whole evil surface has been soaked with kerosene and fired. Then let the place receive the air and rain and sunshine for a year and then, through the extension of the fire limits and an improvement in the building laws, let them compel the recreation of Chinatown in a way that will make it as sanitary as a section of Boston Common. After that we may have a long rest from plagues.

THE HILO AFFAIR.

The people of Hilo, by refusing to let Attorney General Cooper land and by turning against Sheriff Andrews because he had gone aboard the Kilauea show that the action of the Sheriff in making special quarantine regulations for the island was dictated by the majority of his fellow-citizens. That does not exculpate the Sheriff who, if he had been a stronger man, would have held out on the side of the Government from which his official powers are derived. But it divides the responsibility and makes Mr. Andrews a representative rather than the projector of a movement which is to be regretted as a sad example of public hysteria.

If there is any special danger to the big island through fumigated importations from Honolulu it has probably been met in advance by the precautions of the National Board of Health. The extra safeguards ordered over the signature of Sheriff Andrews are simply obstructions to business. Fortunately for the early settlement of the Hilo plagues other parts of Hawaii object to them and are so intent on breaking them down and so well able to do so that Hilo may soon have to abandon its little rebellion as a bad job.

The whole trouble might have been averted by an efficient Federal quarantine which, we hope, the United States Government will soon organize. There could be no rebellion against that. Everybody knows that the Hawaiian Government would not coerce Hilo or any other place on the group which thought it necessary for self-preservation to set up a shot-gun quarantine. The remarks of President Dole, quoted elsewhere, are plainly indicative of that. But with Federal authorities in charge the most hydrophobic Hiloites—and none can acquire the rabies sooner than they—would have to submit to any measure deemed safe by such authorities in respect of inter-

island communication. Hence the hope that a Federal quarantine may come soon.

THE QUEEN HOTEL AFFAIR.

President Wood, in seeking to find a comfortable asylum for the five people who lived on the Boardman place, has met certain criticisms which he deems unfair. Dr. Wood did not care to send these people to the Asiatic detention camp and so sought and found a place for them on the premises of the Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street. This hotel is close to the infected district but not too close, and he believes it to be far enough from the bulk of the residences to warrant him in using it for the detention of people who have been redulously disinfected and put through all the cleansing processes which the occasion seems to require. None of these people, says Dr. Wood, has been exposed so much as he himself and other members of the Board of Health; not even so much exposed as the guards and inspectors, none of whom have been infected. The chances that they will get or spread the plague are, he believes, infinitesimal, and he feels exasperated that his efforts to quarter the Boardman fugitives in a place suitable to their condition should be criticized or resisted by "an unreasoning public."

So much for Dr. Wood's side of the case. The other side is that if uninfected Asiatics and natives who have been exposed to the plague are properly placed at a distance from town, white persons in the same condition cannot be properly kept in the town. Granting that the Queen Hotel has twice before run some risk of infection it is wise to keep adding to those risks? Does not the Queen Hotel and its neighborhood deserve all the chances the Board can give them to become free from infection? And, finally, what is the use of segregation camps at all if they are established where, as on a main thoroughfare of a thickly settled locality, there can be no real segregation whatsoever?

The fear expressed about the plague is no doubt to some extent unreasoning, but it exists and must be counted on as a factor in the situation. There is, in our belief, no use in the Board of Health trying to run counter to it. The attempt can only provoke wrath and in the end may lead to rioting. What the Board should do and what, indeed, it should have done when Ethel Johnson died, is to make a comfortable detention camp for white people and high-caste Hawaiians at a distance both from the city and the Chinatown refugees. There is an ideal site for such a camp between the sea and the ocean drive just beyond the kerosene warehouse. It is sanitary, the air is pure and the scenery picturesque. The place in ordinary times is fit for pleasure cottages. We urge President Wood and his colleagues to occupy this site at once. Plenty of carpenters are now disengaged and quarters could soon be provided. In a few days the place could be made ready, not only to receive the people whose presence in the Queen Hotel is so obnoxious, but any others who may be placed in their unfortunate situation.

The fact that dead rats are accumulating near Hilo's Chinatown may mean much or little. They may be the sign of a bubonic infection or of the active work of people who are trying to get rid of them. A short time will suffice to tell.

President Wood gracefully concurs in the public demand for a white man's detention camp and one is about to be established. Another will be built by the United fraternal societies, making ample accommodations for a reasonable number of inmates. This move will serve, very soon, to clear the Queen Hotel and to relieve Nuuanu street and other parts of the city of an avoidable source of possible infection.

The death of Mrs. Boardman has caused general gloom but it has redoubled the efforts to head off the plague. People now realize for the first time that no part of the city is safe from travelling germs and in all directions rubbish is being burned, houses and out-buildings are being cleaned and rats are being hunted. Were Chinatown out of the way the peril would be mostly over, seeing that bubonic plague is essentially a disease of filth. Happily that pestiferous district is very much on the wane.

The Democratic party is placed in a curious attitude by Representative Cochran of Missouri who is fighting the open door policy for China on the ground that it means free trade. Practically speaking it means something very different except to China herself, namely a free field for trade. While the open door implies the easy entrance of foreign goods into the Chinese market it does not suggest any less conservative treatment than now prevails of Chinese goods entering the American market. But in any event it is noteworthy when a Missouri Democrat objects to any measure on the ground that it proposes to do away with the "robber tariff."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Plague is increasing week by week with the center of infection in Chinatown. Seven-eighths of the cases occurring in this city can be traced to that pestiferous quarter whence it is carried by a variety of means. The late Mrs. Boardman is now supposed to have received the poison of the Black Death in presence sent her by Chinese friends. The German woman whose case is reported this morning was accustomed to the proximity of Asiatic Merchandise from condemned buildings has spread the germs. Wherever we find an instance of plague the Chinese are that a knowledge of its history would lead the investigator straight to the infesting microbe-plas of the Oriental quarter.

It is four weeks now since the Advertiser first appealed for the destruction of this plague-spot and much has been done to realize that end. But not enough. Time has been lost, the proper use of which might, by this date, have cut down the plague mortality to a merely nominal figure. For bear in mind that the bacillus of the Black Death are breeding and multiplying all the while and going out on their insidious errands of destruction—going out on the shoes and clothing, perhaps, of guards and inspectors and of occasional Chinese; going out in the systems of rats which, when afflicted by this malady, always court the society of human beings; going out, maybe, on the sweep of the dust wind. Every cesspool in the scores that now remain must be producing its fresh colonies of bacteria; every noisome wall and floor and covert must be nourishing and developing them. If the place of infection—the cradle and arsenal of the plague—is permitted to stand for another ten days we scarcely doubt that the pest mortality in Honolulu will reach ten per cent and perhaps more.

"Localities not people are infected," says the President of the Board of Health. The Chinese and Japanese, removed to detention camps, washed and fumigated, are in good physical condition. But the locality bounded by Nuuanu, Queen, River and Kukui streets, comprising twenty blocks and half-blocks, is today an active manufactory of the bubonic scourge. We shall have millions of deadly germs there if the place, from end to end, is not purified by fire and that without delay. It is not enough to say that the job will be done "soon" when each day's waiting adds immeasurably to the numbers of the bacilli and to the gravity of public peril. The plague should be met like an advancing enemy in line of battle, with prompt attack. There should be a daily fire until Chinatown, brick buildings and all, is reduced to ashes and dead bacilli.

Then it will be possible to prevent the concealment of sickness; practicable to find every cesspool and saturate it with acids preparatory to cleaning it out with odorless excavators and filling it with clean black sand and lime. Then the whole putrid area may be disinfected and thereafter plowed up to be blistered on its under crust with streams of burning coal oil. The day that is achieved, we believe and predict, be one of deliverance from the pestilence which at noonday and at midnight is wafted on the very winds from Chinatown into the households of the people.

What is more this sweeping destruction will make room for a new and sanitary Chinatown, separated from the white man's business quarter by a wide park and containing every hygienic feature that modern science can devise. Such an Oriental district would be worth a million dollars to Honolulu if for nothing more than the guarantee it would give of hospitality to future maladies that may enter at this port.

DUTY OF EMPLOYERS.

It may soon be necessary to call out the Citizens' Guard to make inspections. The force now at the service of the Board of Health is none too large and its membership is being cut from a work which, however hard and disagreeable it may be, must go steadily on. We hear that some greedy politicians have resigned from the inspection because there is no pay. Their places, as well as those of the men whom fatigue has prostrated, must be filled.

To call out the Citizens' Guard would be, however, to seriously hamper, perhaps to interrupt entirely, the business of the town. That would not be a fact to prevent or deter the move, should public safety demand it. But the recourse may be avoided if the business houses will permit a larger number of their employes to enlist. So far the most of them have held their men back from public service. The chief exceptions are Castle & Cooke, and, if we may be permitted to mention it, the Gazette Company. Such exceptions are too few. One or two are quite enough to represent the backward and unresponsive element in the community; they should not stand for those who are alone in doing their full duty.

If the business houses would open late and close early, as the banks are doing, the number of persons available for the duties of inspection would perhaps be doubled, thus permitting a closer subdivision of work in hand, to

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Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

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phases by virtue of the Purgative Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

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the assurance of less individual strain and better results. There would be another good effect in that the hours when people mingle in the business quarter, close to Chinatown, would be fewer and the danger of public infection correspondingly less.

Whatever hindrance to business the reduction of the clerical force may be does not amount to much beside what would come of calling out the Citizens' Guard. We say nothing of the effect of the final drastic measure of keeping every one within his own district and permitting no ingress to the business section. That may come unless the plague is stamped out; and it is a possibility which merchants, for their own sakes, should forestall by giving the Board of Health a part of their and their employees' time.

The best remedy for rats, aside from fumigation, is a bit of raw meat covered with Rough on Rats. It is the only one that has worked out well in Kobe and is already doing excellent service here.

The Independent is reminiscently engaged in holding local people responsible for the overthrow of the Queen. The other day it accused the United States Government. Some time when it gets at the kernel of the matter it will discover that the Queen overthrew herself and made a specially neat job of it.

Seeing how filthy Chinatown became after 1895 it is a wonder there was no recurrence of cholera. We have been taking the risks of another visitation all these years. The destruction of the Asiatic district is needed, therefore, not only to stamp out bubonic plague but to purge the town of conditions which are liable, at any time, to bring back the cholera germ.

The Citizens' Committee has already proved its worth. To that body is due the credit of finding the case of plague in the Nuuanu valley and of tracing up, by means of its census, the missing persons who had been exposed to it. With such efficient assistants the Board of Health will soon achieve as perfect an organization as it had at the time when it got the upper hand of cholera.

John D. Spreckels, in an Examiner interview, which appears elsewhere, advises Oahu plantations to store their sugar until the plague is over. Otherwise, Mr. Spreckels says, the island product may be refused admittance at Co'st ports. Upon such refusal the sugar would probably be brought back to the place of clearance, a fact which stamps Mr. Spreckels' advice as commercially sound.

The Advertiser's account of the plague will be found, after the trouble is over, to be a complete and accurate history of this critical visitation. The reporter especially charged with the writing accompanies the Board of Health on its rounds, is present at most of the autopsies and has invariably taken his diagnoses of plague cases from the President of the Board or his designated experts. No one need look for unverified rumors in the Advertiser unless they are described as such.

We note a quotation from the Tribune, a Roman paper, which declares that the power of the Pope does not extend to a dispensation that priests may marry. That is a question for an ecumenical council. The Tribune thinks that the story about the South American dispensation was put forth as a "feeler" which as the Roman journal says, "is unlikely to have any other effect than to give opportunity for a airing of opinions. It is probable that under Leo, as under many of his predecessors, the woe subject has been thoroughly considered and the conclusion reached that, granting release from celibacy even in circumstances to warrant it would on the whole and finally be vastly more injurious than helpful to the church."

ONE DEATH REPORTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

from the axillary gland. A bubo was found in this gland on the right side. The man's right thumb was the second member. "That is one thing," said Dr. Wood, "that makes me rather fearful of fright. It is significant, however, in tracing the cause of the infection, but of course it is a difficult thing to pin right down."

When the news reached the military headquarters that the plague had broken out in such close proximity to the delinquent and soldiers' quarters, especially in view of the fact that the husband of the unfortunate woman was the delinquent janitor, Colonel Jones immediately made requisition upon the Board of Health for a sufficient quantity of strong disinfectants to enable him to thoroughly disinfect the barracks, drillshed and other places used by the guardsmen. In view of the great need of the new fumigating plant for the military guards, work upon the structure has been pushed rapidly, and the new station was finished yesterday evening.

Board of Health Meeting.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following members of the Board were present: President Wood, in the chair; George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. Attorney General Cooper was not present, assigning as a reason that he was too tired to be there at that time.

The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the special sanitary committee with relation to the Kewalo district. This report more than ever demonstrated the crying need for the early erection of a garbage crematory. The report, which is given below, was accepted by the Board upon motion and ordered published for the benefit of the community:

C. B. Wood, M. D., President of Board of Health.

Sir—Your committee appointed to investigate and report on the sanitary condition of the Kewalo district and to recommend such sanitary improvements as, in their opinion, may be needed, would report as follows:

The district examined is included between Punchbowl, Queen, South, King, Sheridan streets and the ocean, and contains about 367 acres.

A considerable portion of this district is about level with the ocean at high tide and much of it is covered with water during the wet season.

In places basins have been excavated, making ponds, the excavated material being used to raise the surface of the surrounding land. Many of these ponds have no outlet and water fouled by household use and overflowing privies, drains into them besides being a convenient place to throw rubbish of every description, making a condition that is a fruitful source of disease.

In other places the refuse from the city, composed of vegetable matter mixed with household waste, has been used as filling. There are spots where such filling is floating upon hidden water which, to the observer, looks solid but is not safe to walk upon. Holes dug through this material reveal a decaying mass, through which the gases produced by the process of decomposition is very much in evidence. The presence of large swarms of flies at the place where the Government is now depositing and burning the city refuse would seem to indicate that considerable decaying animal and vegetable matter has not been destroyed and is in process of decomposition.

The channel of the stream that has its source near the intersection of South and King streets and the connecting branches are in an insanitary condition. Privies and the surrounding ground soon become very foul as vaults cannot be dug, but a few inches below the surface and as the ground is not porous, there are frequent overflows. In these places privies are placed over water, but from such places it is impossible for any floating substance to reach the ocean. Near South street there is a modified form of earth closet in use.

There are several partially graded streets on some of which, today, it is impossible to pass on dry ground and elevated sidewalks are built along the sides of the street.

Many of the streets are but alleys seemingly laid out without any regard to existing streets or future extension of existing streets.

This insanitary condition is confined largely to the immediate vicinity of buildings, and along water courses that are near them.

This district is near the center of the city and if allowed to remain in its present condition will always be classed as cheap land and if half as densely populated as "Chinatown" it will be a much more unhealthy spot than that place and a constant source of danger to the good health of the whole city.

The problem is to raise the surface of this district above ground water level, to provide outlets for the numerous springs and surface water including that which comes from above King street, to grade streets to water level, not stand upon them, to provide some way for disposing of household waste and refuse other than depositing it up on this land and to dispose of sewerage and water fouled by household use until such time as sewers can be constructed and put in operation.

For the solving of these problems we would make the following recommendations:

First—All ponds partially filled with rubbish or the waters of which have become foul from vegetable or animal matter, should, after proper disinfection, be filled with clean earth.

Second—No building should be erected or allowed to remain on land where the ground water is within two feet of the surface.

Ground water can be varied with reference to the surface of the ground in two ways: by drainage, and by filling.

The first way is usually the cheapest but in the present case would require pumping which would make it impracticable. The second way may be satisfactorily carried out by three methods.

First—By taking the material from the ocean. Second—By excavating basins, and making ponds and using the excavated material to fill adjoining land.

Third—By obtaining the material from the high lands.

The quantity of material required to raise the surface of this district one foot is estimated at 200,000 cubic yards.

To furnish this material by the new method would require the excavation of a channel 4,000 feet long, 20 feet deep, and 125 feet wide, thereby removing the objectionable mud base and making a clean, deep basin.

From numerous soundings made by your committee, this method would seem feasible. The material is excellent but would have to be covered with soil before vegetation would grow upon it. The cost of filling by this method ought not to exceed 80 cents per cubic yard or three cents per square foot for each foot filled.

The second method would probably cost less but, existing or in prospect, would leave a large area of about one-half of the land available for building purposes. This method should not be allowed if the earth thrown out of such basins has become foul by vegetable or animal matter and if there is not a direct connection with the ocean in which the tide will ebb and flow or the water is being constantly changed by running springs.

The third method is a question of transportation. It would probably be unsafe to cross the main streets of the city, at grade, with trains of cars moved by power or gravity. The cost of moving such large quantities of earth by carts would be expensive and slow.

The filling might be conveyed by water in pipes, by the same general method in use by the dredgers in depositing their dredged material on land. After the Government Pumping plant, now under contract, is in operation, it is probable the water from Makiki stream will not, or need not, be used for domestic use. In this event the stream could be dammed and the water used to convey filling material from the mountains to this district.

The estimated cost of getting this material from the mountains should not exceed 55 cents per cubic yard or 2 cents per square foot, for each foot of filling.

Third—Ditches should be dug about 800 feet apart in existing or in proposed streets for collecting surface water, including that from above King street, and as outlets for the numerous springs and ponds in this district. They should have masonry floor and side walls, the inner surface to be smooth, so as to be easily cleaned. If any foul water is allowed to enter these ditches the masonry side walls and floor should be continued to the reef. They should lead by the most direct way to the ocean and, unless supplied with running water, should be constructed so the tide will ebb and flow in them.

Fourth—All streets should drain into these ditches and from them should rise by a grade of not less than six inches in one hundred feet.

The minimum grade recommended by the Grade Commission is four feet above city datum.

Lots should drain by a ditch in their rear leading to the main ditches.

Fifth—There should be at least three feet of open space under all dwellings in which the air can fully circulate. Building laws should be enacted requiring an unobstructed open space around each dwelling.

Sixth—It is an imperative necessity that sewers be constructed in all streets upon which buildings are located and they should be constructed for at once so they may be completed by the time the sewerage pumping plant is in operation. Until such time all waste from faucets should be conducted into the main ditches. Earth closets only should be used.

Seventh—No household waste or rubbish should be deposited on this district or on any other land near inhabited dwellings but it should be taken daily to sea and dumped at least two miles beyond the reef or destroyed by cremation.

Eighth—A general system of streets should be laid out any grades established for the whole district.

Ninth—Owing to the natural insanitary condition of this district, daily inspection should be made by a competent Board of Health official.

We desire to call special attention to a few of the most objectionable localities and believe they should receive the immediate attention of your Board:

All ponds between Punchbowl street and the road leading to the Government Magazine are foul and should be filled with clean earth.

Lanival and Cook streets, near their intersection, is a mud-hole and should be graded.

The stream that rises near the corner of King and South streets is choked with sewerage and should be cleaned. This stream should be enclosed in masonry walls which should be extended to the reef.

Respectfully submitted,
ERNEST H. WOODHOUSE,
WALTER E. WALL,
F. B. EDWARDS,
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 18th, 1900.

Plantation Changes.

Advices received from Walluku, Maui, state that the Walluku mill is producing about seventy tons of sugar daily. Jack Neill, a sub-luna at Kihel, will become head luna under Manager W. H. Campbell at Puna plantation. Andrew Fairley, for a long time irrigating luna for the Walluku plantation, left for Kihel this week to take a similar position under manager W. F. Pogue of Kihel plantation. Antonio Duino, late of the Walluku police force, will become night watchman at Kihel. Frank Sommerfeld has been made irrigating luna on the Walluku plantation. He was offered a position by manager D. Center of the American Sugar Company at Lanakakui, Molokai, but will probably not accept.

The Army Offers Aid.

On the 17th instant Minister Mott-Smith received a very kindly worded letter from Colonel Mills, commanding the Sixth Artillery, offering to assist the Government in every way possible during the present emergency and continuance of the plague. As a practical demonstration of his desire to help, Colonel Mills has issued an order authorizing the quartermaster of the United States army stationed here to sell at cost to the Government certain articles of clothing and equipment as may be absolutely necessary to the National Guard of Hawaii, and not required for the immediate use of the United States troops at Honolulu. The Executive Council yesterday morning extended a vote of thanks to Colonel Mills and also to Colonel Ruhlén, who has made similar offers.

WILCOX ON TAP

He and Cayless in Washington.

The Amusing Pair Take in the Post Newspaper With Their Boasts and Misrepresentations.

The following is from the Washington Post of January 2nd:

The Hawaiian question promises some lively discussion at an early date, if not by members of Congress, certainly by rival delegations from the Hawaiian Islands. Commissioners claiming to represent the native Hawaiians arrived here Saturday, after a journey eastward by way of Seattle, and are quartered at Willard's Hotel for the session. They are Mr. Robert W. Wilcox, who bears the title of "The Revolutionary," and who is a splendid physical specimen of the Kanaka race, and Mr. Edgar Cayless, an attorney of Honolulu, who was born in New York, studied at South Carolina University in the same class with Senator Tillman, and then migrated to the Islands of the Pacific.

Mr. Wilcox has long been an interesting individual in Hawaiian affairs. He is very dark skinned, tall, and erect. His raven black hair is combed with a flourish over his forehead. Perfect teeth, white as pearls, gleam from under his black mustache. Mr. Wilcox speaks English well, but with some hesitation, and is credited with being able to converse intelligently in both Italian and French. He was in Washington about twenty years ago as a young man, then being en route to Italy. He was sent there for six years by King Kalakaua to attend the military school at Turin, especially to study artillery practice.

Led Assault by the Hawaiians.

In more recent times Mr. Wilcox has been the champion of Liliuokalani and the native Hawaiians. It was he who led the unexpected assault on those who had seized the government from her in 1895. His soldiers had been secreted in extinct volcanoes, including Diamond Head and the Punch Bowl, so called, overlooking Honolulu, but provisions failed them when the soldiers were starved out by their surrender.

Mr. Wilcox, as their leader, was at first sentenced to death, but this sentence was later commuted to thirty-five years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. The latter sentence was eventually set aside.

Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Cayless are stoutly opposed to the Dole faction in Hawaii, and Mr. Wilcox has been frequently mentioned as the acceptable candidate of the native Hawaiians for the governor of the islands. It is generally understood that they will urge the appointment of a new commission to visit Hawaii, to be composed of six members, three Americans and three Hawaiians. The reason for asking a new commission is that native Hawaiians were not consulted at all when the old commission visited the islands in the summer of 1898, and that President Dole and Judge Frear, who were members of that commission, did not at all represent the ideas of the native faction. There have been hints that the two gentlemen just arrived in Washington may have some disclosures of importance to make before the Committees on Territories, but they declined last evening to discuss any such phase of their mission here.

Oppose a Territorial Government.

"We are not in accord with the recommendation for a territorial form of government for Hawaii," said Mr. Cayless, a middle-aged man, with black hair and eyes, who talks rapidly and in a somewhat nervous manner. "I am not prepared yet to say what form of government we would advise for the islands, but we have come to Washington to remain for the winter and to look after the interests of the native Hawaiians before Congress as far as we may be able to do so. Whenever a plan is proposed before the committees we shall hope to be heard. Thus far the Hawaiians have not been consulted at all. The missionary faction have had entire say."

"The Hawaiians, although they have not been consulted about annexation and are not well treated by the provisional government authorities in the islands," continued Mr. Cayless, who did most of the talking on Hawaiian topics, "have always been a gentle people and have never cried out against Americans. They now want an opportunity to be heard."

As an example of the treatment that the natives receive, Mr. Cayless spoke of an accident that caused the death of a resident of Honolulu. Not long ago one of the electric wire poles near the palace rotted away and the live wire fell into the street. The plant is operated by the government. A native was driving down the street in a cab, when his horse stepped on the wire and fell dead. The native was precipitated out of the carriage upon the dead animal and also died immediately.

Made a Distinction in Claims.

A claim was filed with the attorney general for \$150 on account of the horse, and was agreed to for \$125. Then a claim for the death of the native was filed, and the attorney general ruled that the government was not liable in the premises. "This is only an instance," said Mr. Cayless, "going to show that the missionary faction look upon an animal as of more importance than a native. Formerly the missionaries were noted in the islands for piety and interest in sugar. Now it is mostly sugar and very little piety."

Mr. Cayless spoke very emphatically about contract labor in the islands, and declares that 25,000 Japanese have been imported there during the past year under contract for labor for a term all the way between five and seven years. He insists that the statements that more Japanese have left the islands during the past year than have come in is false.

"You and your colleague are on

friendly terms with the missionary faction."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cayless, "and we want to point out the rights of the people that are once ruled."

Outwitting the Quarantine.

The outside Chinese have developed a new scheme to get into the Asiatic quarter themselves and to let outsiders out. A Celestial showed a pass yesterday reading, "Pass Chang in and out after fumigation." "Where did you get that?" he was asked. He gave the name, in reply, of a member of the Merchants' Committee, for whom he had worked. "What are you going to do with that?" was the next query. "Oh, I not come out; I want stay with family," some other man came out," was the characteristic response as the shrewd fellow hurried toward the quarantine line.

THE WEATHER

Summary for Month of December.

Deficiency of Rainfall Except in Kauai—Fourteen Inches Below the Normal.

Temperature mean for the month, 72.2 F.; normal, 71.5; average daily maximum, 79.8; average daily minimum, 65.9; average daily range, 13.9; greatest daily range, 22; least daily range, 7; highest temperature, 83; lowest, 61.

Barometer average, 29.92; normal, 29.97 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.08; lowest, 29.72; greatest change in twenty-four hours, 0.15. The atmospheric pressure has been low accompanying the westerly winds.

Relative humidity, mean of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 73.7; normal, 75; mean dewpoint, 63.5; normal dewpoint, 63; absolute moisture, 6.44 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.22.

Rainfall, 1.75 inches; normal, 4.54. Total for the year, 24.61; this is 14.41 inches below the normal. Only four years in the last twenty-six have as low an amount.

Tradewind days, 9; normal, 16; rain-record days, 10; normal, 15. Westerly winds have been in excess. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.6; normal, 4.1.

The rainfall has kept up its deficiency throughout the group, excepting on the island of Kauai. It has been especially light in Hamakua, Hawaii and in Hilo. In both those districts and in Waimea it has been the lowest on record.

Temperature at Waimea, Hawaii, 2,700 feet elevation, mean maximum, 73.3; mean minimum, 62.4. At Pepee, Hilo, mean maximum, 77.5; mean minimum, 67.8. At Dr. Bond's, Kohala, mean maximum, 78.4; mean minimum, 67.2. At Kilauea, Kauai, 78.5 and 66.7. Snow fell on Mauna Kea on the 21st. No earthquakes reported this month.

C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Government Survey.

Rainfall for December 1899.

(From reports to Weather Bureau.)

HAWAII.

Stations—	Elev.	Rain
Waikaeo	50	0.82
Pepee	100	1.14
Laupahoehoe	500	0.60
Panauhau	750	0.63
Panauhau (Moore)	300	0.06
Panauhau (Greig)	1150	0.17
Honokaa (Muir)	425	0.30
Kukuihaele	700	0.35
Awini Ranch	1100	1.11
Awini (Lot 6)	2500	
Nihoa	200	0.66
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	0.97
Kohala Mission	585	0.82
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	0.85
Waimea	2720	0.30
Kailua	950	1.60
Olaa (Russell)	1700	2.57
Volcano House	4000	1.04
Kapoho	110	3.19
Pohohi	10	3.44
Olowalu	15	0.75
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	3.61
Kipahulu	184	1.84

MAUI.

Nahiku	100	7.09
Haiku	700	1.45
Kula Kealahou	2900	0.65
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.15

OAHU.

Panauhau (W. Bureau)	50	1.75
Kulaokahua	50	1.95
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.80
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.63
Kaplanani Park	10	1.77
School St. (Bishop)	50	2.47
Insane Asylum	20	2.47
Nuuanu (W.W. Hall)	60	2.90
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	3.20
Nuuanu, Luakaha	650	4.87
Manoa W. Dairy	285	2.30
Manawili	300	2.98
Kaneohe	100	2.63
Waimanalo	25	4.00
Ahulimanu	350	4.55
Kahuku	25	1.96
Ewa Plantation	60	1.50
Waipahu	200	1.67

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	4.70
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	4.38
Kilauea	325	4.96
Hanalei	10	7.27
Waialua	82	2.50

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED—NOVEMBER, 1899.

Wyllie St.	0.75
Laupahoehoe	10.43
Hilo	3.67
Kewalo	0.46
Hakalau	3.10
Honohina	3.55
Olowalu	0.00
Waialua	0.05

C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

SUGAR MARKET

Latest Quotations by Australia.

General Review of the Market—The U. S. Sugar Consumption for the Past Year.

The following is a summary of the latest quotations of the sugar market received by the Australia. This includes the quotations issued by Williams, Diamond & Company and Wilcox & Gray. The quotations of Williams, Diamond & Company are to the 9th instant and are included through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaeffer & Co., of Honolulu, as follows:

Sugar: The most marketable and prices for export to Honolulu still quoted at unchanged prices.

Best: Has remained unchanged from Dec. 11 until Jan. 8, with only two sales reported. Namey—Dec. 15, 500 tons at 14c; Dec. 20, 500 tons at 14c; Jan. 8, to arrive sale, 1000 tons at 14c; Jan. 9, no sales, making net basis for island sugar in New York, on Jan. 4 15c. San Francisco 15 1/2c.

New York Refined: On Jan. 2 the American Refinery announced new terms on granulated, basis 4.35 less rebate of 15c, net 30 days or 1 per cent. for cash, making net price 4.752.

London Beet: Dec. 12, 9s 2 1/2d; 13th, 9s 1 1/2d; 14th to 16th, 9s 2 1/2d; 18th to 21st, 9s 1 1/2d; 22d to 26th, 9s 3 1/2d; 27th to 29th, 9s 2 1/2d; 30th, 9s 1 1/2d; Jan. 2 to 9th, 9s 2 1/2d.

London Cane: Jan. 4 quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 11 1/2d; Fair Refining 10 1/2d; February Beet 9s 3d.

Stocks: According to Willett & Gray Jan. 3, U. S. Four ports 208,472 tons, against 161,639 tons same date last year. Six principal ports Cuba 9000 tons against 4700 tons 1899. Total Stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates, by cable Dec. 28, 1,081,965 tons against 1,641,942 tons; excess over last year 56,023 tons. Grand total cane and beet sugar of the world estimated Dec. 28 for 1899-1900, 8,474,000 tons; estimated increase in the world's production over last year, 499,478 tons.

Eastern and Foreign Markets: The New York market has remained steady and firm with buyers at current quotations, but no sellers. Tone and tendency in favor of sellers. American Refiners are purchased as having made gains during the month of December, estimated for the week ending Dec. 29 at from 8,000 to 10,000 tons.

Latest reports from Louisiana indicate season closed and crop harvest in many years, and it is generally believed it will not exceed 180,000 tons, against 224,000 tons last year and 319,000 tons in 1897-98. Cuba reports cane very green and grinding delayed in consequence.

We have been blessed with general rains all over this Coast and the prospect for the coming beet crop at present looks very favorable for a fine yield.

Charters: Our market has continued quite steady since our last, but spot transactions have been limited, owing to the absence of free tonnage. Last charter, 368 3d orders net wheat and for barley. Arrival of vessels previously chartered, have been on the general scale and shippers are well supplied with tonnage. At the North lower rates have been accepted, and we hear of one charter at 36s 3d orders. Rates for lumber continue firm, and an advance of 1s 3d to 2s 6d has taken place since our last.

Exchange: London 60 days 4.8 1/4; Demand 4.8 1/4. New York Regular 12 1/2. Telegraphic 15c.

Flour: G. G. Family, 3.75 per 55 lb. F.O.B. Grob. 3.75 per 55 lb. F.O.B. Port Costa 3.75 per 55 lb. F.O.B. El Dorado 2.75 per 55 lb. F.O.B. Bran: Fine, \$12.50 per ton, F.O.B. Coarse, \$13.00 per ton, F.O.B. Middlings: Ordinary, \$15.50 per ton, F.O.B. Choice, \$18.00 per ton, F.O.B. Oat: Grod or Rolled, \$16.50 per ton, F.O.B. No. 1 Feed, 77 1/2c per cwt. F.O.B.

Corn: Fair, \$1.25 per cwt. F.O.B. Choice, \$1.30 per cwt. F.O.B. Surprise, \$1.35 per cwt. F.O.B.

Wheat: Chicken \$1.02 1/2 cwt. F.O.B. Milling, \$1.07 per cwt. F.O.B. Corn: S.Y., \$1.30 per cwt. F.O.B. Hay: Wheat, Compressed, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, F.O.B. Large Bales, \$10.00 to \$11 per ton, F.O.B. Oat, Compressed, \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton, F.O.B. Large Bales, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton, F.O.B. Lime: \$1.00 per cwt. F.O.B.

Rice: There is no Hawaiian rice in the market, but a grade of Louisiana fully equal to island can be laid down at from 4 1/2c. The rice is now selling at from 3c. for poor up to 5 1/2c. for head. Receipts of Japan have been very heavy, but demand is light. Price 4.75c, duty paid.

Coffee: The present stock of Hawaiian coffee, in first hands, amounts to 1315 bags. We quote today for Fancy 16 to 17 1/2c, prime 14 to 15 1/2c, good 12 1/2c, and fair 9 and 11 1/2c. Sales since the first of December last compare only 185 bags, all within the above range of figures.

Willett & Gray.

The following is taken from the weekly circular of Messrs. Willett & Gray, and covers the present condition of the sugar market in the East: Russia: The holiday week has been extremely inactive, but extremely firm for raw sugar. The new year opened with quotations at 4 1/2c per lb. for 95° test basis, and with very little of receipt. There were 1,000 tons of receipts, but all of these were placed with refiners previous to arrival. There will no doubt continue a good demand for all the cane sugars that may come upon the market for some time to come. The Cuba crop is now beginning to be made, and first receipts of 2,500 bags are in store at Cardenas. Planters are impressed with the mistaken idea that Cuban sugars may be admitted into the United States free of duty, and are disposed to hold back from selling. The most that can be expected in this direction for this season is that Congress may adopt the suggestion of the President and let these sugars in at

Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is nothing that may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without effect. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feelings that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my biliousness disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

12 1/2 per cent. less duty than now

which is the same basis as the reciprocity treaties with other West India Islands. There is, however, developing in Congress a spirit of opposition to the confirmation of any of the reciprocity treaties already negotiated, that may prevent their ratification, on both Houses of Congress, as is necessary before they can become operative.

Sugar Consumption: We give here with our annual figures of the sugar trade of the United States for 1899. They show the total consumption of all sugar, foreign and domestic, in the entire country, including the Pacific Coast, to have been 2,094,610 tons, against 2,002,902 tons in 1898, an increase of 91,708 tons or say 4.57 per cent. increase.

The consumption of 1899 consisted of 160,400 tons domestic cane sugar, 79,368 tons domestic beet sugar, 5,000 tons maple, 5,200 tons molasses sugar, a total of 229,968 tons domestic production, and 1,504,744 tons of foreign cane sugar, 272,943 tons of foreign raw beet sugar, and 5,935 tons of foreign refined, a total of 1,833,642 tons of foreign production.

The amount of refined sugar which went into consumption in 1899 was 2,049,676 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Co. manufactured 1,355,608 tons, or 67.9 per cent.; the independent refiners, 583,745 tons, or 28.7 per cent.; the best sugar factories which make refined sugar, 63,308 tons, or 3.1 per cent., and the foreign refiners, 5,935 tons, or 0.3 per cent. 59,591 tons were consumed in the raw or plantation condition. The undistributed stock of refined sugar we estimate at 20,000 tons, against 25,000 tons last year.

The difference between raw and refined averaged 50c. per lb., against 73c. per lb. in 1898.

In 1898 the total amount of refined sugar which went into consumption was 1,835,533 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Company manufactured 1,260,248 tons, or 67.2 per cent.; the Independent Refiners 510,700 tons, or 29.2 per cent.; the Beet Sugar Factories, which make refined sugar, 27,960 tons, or 1.8 per cent., and foreign refiners, 26,605 tons, or 1.8 per cent., 14,811 tons were consumed in the raw or plantation condition.

Shipments of new crop sugars from Hawaiian ports have begun. The export to all destinations (San Francisco, New York, &c.) for week ending December 9th were 1827 tons, and for week ending December 16th were 1602 tons.

New Orleans (by Telegraph), January 3d, 1900.—The latest conservative estimate of the Louisiana sugar crop, now ending, is 132,000 tons. The new crop promises to be large and reports are favorable. Frost has appeared in some parts, but no damage is thus far reported, and it may prove to be advantageous as it will prevent too rapid sprouting.

Sam Parker and Senator Clark have been widely entertained during their trip through the western states. At Salt Lake City the Senate Committee on Territories joined the two gentlemen and were royally received, previous to revisiting Washington. Sam is described as a wealthy sugar planter of Honolulu, and "at one time the power behind the throne of King Kalakaua, and his representative in Washington."

Dr. Wood, president of the Board of Health, has forwarded nine commissions to special agents of the Board for the island of Maui, who were appointed by a Citizens' Committee held at Kahului on Jan. 5. The agents are mostly plantation men who are determined to use every effort possible to keep the plague away from the plantations. All filthy places in the district will be cleaned out.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Until further notice by the Board of Health, the city's churches will remain closed.

Manager Jahn has been ordered to at once fill up the holes left on King street by the Tramway Company's workmen.

The health of members of the police department is looked after each day, the work having been undertaken by Mr. Hainbeler.

In Washington, January 8, former attorney General W. O. Smith of Hawaii was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

C. W. Fitz W. Hall, English Canadian poet, has volunteered his services to see charge of the plague hospital to relieve Armstrong Smith.

Robert Swan Springhouse died at Kailua, Hawaii, 2nd day of December instant. The funeral will be held from Henry Williams' parson at 3 o'clock today.

George R. Carter has died his first annual report as guardian of the C. L. Carter estate. He charges himself with \$11,428 and was to be allowed credit for \$45,918.78.

Rollo T. Wilbur, bookkeeper of Kaimosi plantation on Molokai, died last week. Mr. Wilbur was well known in Honolulu and has many relatives in this city.

The street cars stopped running about 5 o'clock last evening and will be held in the cars until they are thoroughly fumigated under the direction of the Board of Health.

Mr. Spalding of the Spreckels' bank states that all the banks have been fumigating and disinfecting all money in the vaults with sulphur, and using strong disinfectant for cleaning counters and money trays.

Information has come from Hilo that Miss Muir, who was transferred from the steamer Aorangi to the steamer Kinu last Saturday, was allowed to land at Hilo. She is a sister of Mr. Muir, book-keeper at Honokaa.

Four-inch mains for the water works at Waialua have been ordered by the Superintendent of Public Works, and are now supposed to be on the way from San Francisco. Two-inch mains have been ordered from Chicago.

C. D. Vincent of the firm of Vincent & Beiser, San Francisco, which has the contract for building the sewer emptying into the reservoir at Kakaako, is here to relieve his partner, J. H. Beiser, who has been superintending the work for some weeks, and who expects to sail soon on the Australia for home.

The chief surgeon of the War Department at Washington has recommended that eleven enlisted men of the hospital corps be sent by their respective commanding officers to Honolulu by regular mail steamers, it being impracticable to furnish transportation on the transports. The recommendation has been adopted.

THREE DEAD ONE MAY DIE

The Place for Boardman
Refugees.

QUEEN HOTEL PILIKIA

The Board of Health Has an Exciting
Day With Nuuanu
Property-Owners.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Ah Kee, male Chinese, aged 47 years. Found dead yesterday morning in a shack opposite Buena Vista hospital by a citizens' sanitary inspector. Postmortem showed death by plague.

David Kukul, male Hawaiian, aged 40 years. Died on Beretania street, near River, near place where Hawaiian died Tuesday night. Postmortem showed presence of plague bacilli.

Pang Gee Cheong, male Chinese, aged 61 years. Died on Maunakea street, near Pauahi. In Chinese livery stable. Found dead by inspectors. Death due to plague.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A young Hawaiian girl was discovered yesterday afternoon on Ahi lane, below Kaunakapili Church, with plague symptoms, and remains there pending further developments in her case.

The excitement of the last few days had cooled off considerably last evening and a better feeling prevailed in the districts now in charge of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Interest yesterday was centered in the selection of the Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street as a place of detention for white people who have been exposed to the plague indirectly and those who have lived in the same house with a plague patient. When it was learned that it was the purpose of the Board of Health to quarantine the Boardman household in Mrs. King's residence on Nuuanu street a forcible protest was made to President Wood by several of the representative property-owners and residents of the valley. This action was considerably strengthened by the discovery of the Chinaman Ah Kee yesterday morning, who was pronounced a plague victim. The protest was so earnest that several members of the health staff were sent to different portions of the city to select a separate detention camp. One of two places near the leper receiving station at Kalahe were proposed but abandoned for various reasons. The Huestace property near the Cyclone was also considered, but it was thought that these premises were within a boundary which was not close to an infected district and the population was too dense. Again the Queen Hotel proposition was broached and the Board drove out to the premises, made a careful inspection of the buildings and their nearness to other inhabited houses, and finally agreed upon the following motion:

"Moved that the premises known as the Queen Hotel be used as a place of detention for such people as may be designated by the Board who have been exposed to the plague, and that the cottage belonging to the hotel be used for those who have been in the same houses with plague patients."

This motion was carried unanimously, and the Board proceeded to carry out its tenor by having the place guarded and the Boardman household moved into the cottage. President Wood and F. M. Hatch drove at once to the Executive building, where a lengthy conference was held with President Dole, and Colonel Jones of the First Regiment was telephoned for to consult with the group. It was eventually decided that the military relief which came back from Chinatown at 12 o'clock noon should be held under arms at the Executive building until 1:30, awaiting orders for special detail with reference to the Queen Hotel.

President Wood then drove to the Boardman premises accompanied by an Advertiser reporter, where the five people were notified of the Board's intention to house them at the hotel. They had been subjected to a thorough disinfection, a tent for this purpose having been erected in the yard. New clothes were issued to each one and they were made ready for the transfer, leaving everything behind in charge of Ernest Wodehouse, who was preparing the infected goods and the house for destruction.

At 1:45 the military detail were sent quietly to the Queen Hotel with instructions to surround the place. This was the only instruction given, and the men gained the idea that a case of plague had broken out there. Quickly the patrol surrounded the premises on all sides and awaited developments. The neighborhood was soon aroused and were curious to learn the reason for the establishment of the guard. No demonstration whatever was made. At 2:30 a wagonette containing Mr. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Fred. Oat, and two nurses, drove rapidly up to the cot-

tage under the escort of Captain Spillner and three mounted police. The quarantined people at once entered the cottage and closed the blinds, preventing curious eyes from looking in upon them. No trouble of any kind arose, although the tenants all along the streets declared their disapproval of the Board in very strong terms.

President Wood says that the Board of Health has been attacked on various measures since the beginning of the plague, being blamed at times for not using more drastic measures, and again for being too severe. The Board of Health is expected to fight the disease in the manner which appears to them to be the most certain, and their judgment in all matters is carefully weighed before arriving at any conclusion. The Board to a certain extent yielded to pressure from the people by maintaining a quarantine about Chinatown when it seemed unnecessary, and when its continuance was creating considerable damage to business and shipping. The quarantine was raised, with the result that the infection passed from a hitherto clean district, and has since broken out in quarters totally unexpected. He says that the Board has been blamed for this fresh outbreak.

"As for the possibility of spreading the infection," said Dr. Wood, "I think the greatest danger lies in the location which has been infected earlier than from the people. My whole anxiety in this plague is from the locality infected. That is why I am so anxious to get the people out of Chinatown, get them clean, and destroy their former habitations. These latter are what I consider the most dangerous in spreading the disease—not the people. For example we now have quarantined at the battery camp, 275 people; kerosene camp, 578; and at Kalahe, 1,011, making a total of 1,864 men, women and children. Naturally, coming from an infected and plague-ridden locality, we expected plague to break out, but in all that number there has been but one death from plague, showing, to my mind at least, that the people do not carry the infection so much as the buildings and around. I would rather sleep in the same bed with a plague patient than take my shoes off and walk barefooted through the infected soil of Chinatown. That is my feeling in regard to the spreading of infection. The Queen Hotel itself is almost within the area of the infected district and really may be as much infected as that portion which has been surrounded by the military guard."

In town yesterday among business men the feeling was very strong against the use of the hotel or any such locality for people from infected buildings. Among the suggestions for other localities was one to make use of the healthy ground on the beach drive, beyond the kerosene warehouse, which, while close to town, is absolutely segregated and available for the immediate erection of cottages for the accommodation of white people. The building of the other detention camps is so nearly completed that there is ample force available to put these cottages up in two or three days. In the meantime the Boardman household could have been quarantined in tents in the large enclosure which surrounds the house.

The Nuuanu Quarantine.

The people of Nuuanu valley have been fair but outspoken in their opposition to the establishment of a quarantine at the premises occupied by Mrs. King, offered to the Board of Health for that purpose. The first intimation the people of the valley had of the intention of the president of the Board of Health to quarantine the persons of the Boardman household there was received through the Advertiser yesterday morning. The news soon spread and surprise was succeeded by a strong expression of protest which a committee of the best citizens of the valley laid before the president of the Board of Health later in the day.

The ground taken for the protest was that the proposed quarantine was a menace to the people of the valley and was equivalent to a violation of the quarantine rules already laid down by the Board of Health. It was pointed out that the valley was one of the healthiest parts of the city, and such a determination by the Board would expose the residents to possible infection in a district which was geographically unsuited for quarantine purposes. The same objections which were urged the previous evening by the residents in the vicinity of the Queen Hotel were repeated with additional force, and it was intimated that if the Board insisted on carrying out the policy of establishing a quarantine station in a thickly settled portion of the city they could consistently establish such a station in or near the infected Boardman premises.

"I consider it the height of folly," said a prominent resident of Nuuanu valley yesterday morning, "for the Board of Health to think of establishing a possible new center of infection in one of the healthiest portions of the city. It is to my mind a direct violation of the policy of the Board already established, and I believe I am justified in saying that it savors too much of discrimination to meet the sanction of thinking people. There is no reason why these people cannot be given separate quarters at the established quarantine station. I do not blame the residents in the vicinity of the Queen Hotel for their action, and I do not believe the people of Honolulu will blame us for our protest. By the way, have you noticed that the neighborhood of the Boardman premises is occupied by the residences of two of the physicians of the Board of Health? Now we don't blame them for wanting to clean their locality, but why should they endeavor to establish a number of persons who have been exposed to the disease in our uninfected neighborhood?"

Later in the day, it is understood, several of the residents of the valley appealed to the United States Consul, but that gentleman stated that he had no authority to act in the matter unless he was requested to do so by the officers of the Buena Vista hospital. The attitude of the two United States authorities seen (Mr. Haywood and Dr.

Carmichael, however, was clearly on the side of the residents of the Nuuanu valley, and it was learned later that it called upon by circumstances they would express themselves against the establishment of a quarantine at the proposed site of the valley in opposition to the views of the valley and these views will agree with those of the United States Federal quarantine regulations.

Board of Health Meeting.

At the Board of Health meeting held yesterday morning no matters of great importance were considered with the exception of the selection of a detention camp for housing for such white people as have been and may become infected. Many reports on proposed intimation were received, but none were considered of great importance with the exception of the Queen Hotel, which was acted upon later.

President Wood at that time Mr. E. H. Woodhouse had been placed in charge of the Boardman premises in the house ready for demolition, after taking out such articles which are likely to be infected. Mr. Woodhouse was not out as it was to hard to the destruction of the house.

The death of the Spanish Red Cross, who has been in the valley, was announced, the postmortem examination was held in a certificate of death by pneumonia being established. This released the quarantine of the Boardman household, in which daily 100 persons have been detained.

The Three Deaths.

Ah Kee, the Chinaman who died in Nuuanu valley, opposite the Buena Vista hospital, was found dead by Fred. Wodehouse, inspector of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A census had been taken on the premises Tuesday afternoon by Sub-inspector Carl Andrews. When the body was found all the inhabitants had fled, but owing to the census of the day before, the missing persons were later discovered and sent to the quarantine camp. This was the first fruit of the thorough inspection instituted by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The body was removed to the morgue, the postmortem immediately revealing the presence of plague bacilli. Later yesterday afternoon the Fire Department burned the two shacks on the premises.

The second death, that of the Hawaiian Kukul, occurred early yesterday morning on Beretania street, near River, and near the rear of the infected building on River street. That this is an infected locality is evidenced by the fact that within five days four deaths have occurred there and one suspicion case reported. This makes the death of this portion of Block 15, marked on the map as tenement, absolutely certain.

The third death was that of a Chinaman, Pang Gee Cheong, who was found dead in a house at the corner of Maunakea street, near Pauahi. When found the inspectors discovered that the tenants, numbering nearly fifty, had departed. Two Hawaiians were treated later in the day and sent to quarantine. The Chinaman was still at large in the quarantine district last night. The postmortem examination of the corpse of the man was followed by the report of death by plague.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Will Be From Other Sources.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspaper a very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trustant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort Street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AND HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had heard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so relieved." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Hens, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. J.

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We state in regard to this make of shoes.

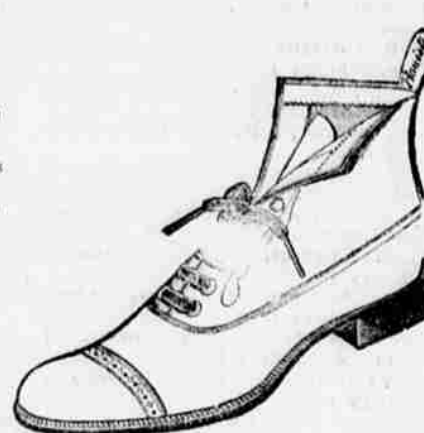
The world does not, indeed better.

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Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.



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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric material for Fertilizer use is well known that it needs no explanation.

The best and most reliable in the trade and for the Fertilizer manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £12,059,400.

1. Authorized Capital—£1,000,000

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4. Revenue Fire Branch—£1,500,550 8 6

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